

Study Sheet - for Medieval Unit Test

Vocabulary

1. Middle Ages - Time period between the ancient and modern times
2. Seljuk Turks - the Muslims that occupied the Holy Land
3. Holy land - the land in the Middle East where 3 great religions started
4. apprentice - a young unpaid male learning a trade from a master
5. guilds- groups that organized certain trades and crafts and also took care of the members
6. merchant - people that sold goods in the towns (eventually made up the middle class)
7. troubadour - traveling entertainers (poets- jugglers)
8. Clergy - people that performed services for the church (priests, nuns, monks)
9. Saladin - leader of the Muslim Turks during the Crusades
10. Pope Urban II - Pope that called for the Crusades
11. feudalism - political, economic and social system where the serfs provided for those above them
12. Crusades - A series of 8 military invasions to capture the Holy Land
13. Greek Orthodox - the Christian religion in Constantinople
14. Charlemagne - King of the Franks (king after the Roman Empire fell)
15. serf - peasants working the land on the manor
16. vassal - the lord that managed the manor
17. manor - large estate where the serfs provided for nobles, knights and the king
18. excommunicate - to exclude from the Roman Catholic religion (can not participate or go to heaven)
19. Knight - warrior serving the king and protecting the manor
20. Vikings - invaders from the northern part of Europe

Extended responses

Do these on your own paper- don't try to write in between lines

1. Explain how the feudal system is a political, social and economic system.

Political - ruled as a monarchy having a king and lords

Economic - manor is self sufficient and the serfs provide for all

Social - social hierarchy or triangle of social classes

2. Explain the political, social and economic system characteristics of the Crusades.

Political- Kings and nobles led the Crusades from 2-8

Kings and Queens gained more land after other nobles died

Social - common people started Crusades (Peter the Hermit)

New food brought into Europe- disease brought by Crusaders

Economic - money started to be used in Europe, investing started to finance Europe

Wealth brought from Asia

3. Why did people move to manors?

After the Roman Empire ended people were left with worthless money and no where to live. People moved to the country and needed to have someone protect them. The land broke up into small kingdoms and the nobles were given land to have serfs farm. People did not leave the manor and relied on the church to care for them.

4. Why did people move to towns and how were towns different. What did the economy of the town depend upon?

People moved to towns when manors became over crowded. The people usually bought their freedom and moved to a town near the manor. The people learned trades and shops began to sell goods. The economy of the towns depended on trading between towns. In towns people continued to rely on the Church and built tall Cathedrals in honor of god/

5. Explain the importance of the church in the Middle Ages.

Life was hard during the Middle Ages people were comforted by the Church. The church provided the promise of heaven if people obeyed the rules

Economic power- collected taxes obtained land (fiefs) in exchange for religious services

Political power took on the roles of government today. Held courts and advised kings and lords

6. Describe Middle Age art. (stain glass, church architecture)

Stain glass - blown (told bible stories) colors were bright and unusual for Middle Ages

Architecture - Gothic - (tall spires, thin walls, gargoyles)

Romanesque - (rounded or square tops, thick walls)

Church art - statues of saints rustic art

7. Describe what **caused** the crusades, facts about the crusades and **results** of the Crusades. Did the Crusades help or hurt Europe? And how

Causes - Christian pilgrims were being murdered while visiting Holy Land, emperor of Constantinople asked the Pope for help with fighting the Muslim Turks, Common people wanted the Pope to get back the Holy Land

Results - increase trade, Italian cities became trading centers, coined money used in Europe, ordinary Europeans gained wealth, lenders started charging interest Weapons improved, ladies gained land when lords died, new food flooded Europe, scientific and medical knowledge came to Europe, Kings grew stronger, nations formed, feudalism ended, church leaders grew stronger

Crusades both helped and hurt Europe.

Helped - brought culture, wealth, technology and trade into Europe because of the trade from the Silk Road.

Hurt - brought disease, religious split

8. Describe the Silk Roads involvement in bringing about the Renaissance?

Silk Road brought wealth and money into Europe. The money caused art, literature and culture to again be financed. Knowledge and technology caused science to advance and bring about a rebirth (Renaissance means rebirth) the power of kings brought about the beginning of nations.

9. What legacies did the Middle Ages leave the world?

The foundation of the Renaissance

Historical background for literature and story

Forming the concept of a modern nation

The foundation of the modern monarchy (kings)

10. Describe 2 reasons why feudalism ended

Many lords and nobles died during the Crusades

Once people moved into towns there was a breakup of the social class system and the merchants formed the middle class

Because of better farming methods fewer people were needed to grow crops for the growing population.

People had the desire for more freedom